

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "NONE" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hall Place Historic District
other names/site number (DHR# 133-5244)

2. Location

street & number includes parts of Cedar; Fayette; South Main; and York Streets not for publication N/A
city or town Suffolk vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 800 zip code 23434

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally
statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain):
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>182</u>	<u>53</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>182</u>	<u>53</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "NONE" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) None

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwellings</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Multiple Dwellings</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structures</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwellings</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Multiple Dwellings</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structures</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
OTHER/Vernacular
OTHER/American Foursquare
LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENT/Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
OTHER/Cape Cod
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete
roof Asphalt or Composition Shingle; Asbestos; Standing Seam Metal
walls Wood; Shingle; Weatherboard; Asbestos; Brick; Stucco; Aluminum; Synthetics; Vinyl
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned and occupied by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance ca. 1830, 1908-1950

Significant Dates ca. 1830, 1908-1909

Significant Person, (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) None

Cultural Affiliation NONE

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, City of Suffolk, Virginia Historical Society, Riddick's Folly

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 34.37 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing				
1	<u>18</u>	<u>358216</u>	<u>4065234</u>	2	<u>18</u>	<u>358245</u>	<u>4065228</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>358141</u>	<u>4064890</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>358394</u>	<u>4064796</u>

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tara Stainback and Susan Blair date 11-June-07
street & number 310 S. Main Street telephone (757) 435-7565
city or town Suffolk state VA zip code 23434

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list of property owners
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paper work Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person, is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Hall Place Historic District
Suffolk, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

Summary

Suffolk's Hall Place is an intact, cohesive, historic neighborhood located directly south of downtown Suffolk. The neighborhood was laid out in 1908 on land that had been part of Joseph P. Hall's former farm, with some additional land owned by the Southside Land Corporation. Hall Place is marked by its architecturally significant and extant early twentieth century revival and American movement residential buildings that emerged as the city of Suffolk expanded. Based on a 1908 plat map of the community and subsequent Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the area primarily developed between 1908 and 1950 with architectural styles including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Bungalow/Craftsman. The resulting neighborhood expresses the goals and ideals of the original developers and early residents through a unique street pattern lined with trees and domestic architecture. As a whole, Hall Place has achieved significance as the product of a distinctive period whose individual components combine to create a distinguishable yet cohesive neighborhood. Hall Place meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places as a district that exhibits the stylistic tastes in architecture during the period of significance from 1908-1950. The period of significance also captures the first building, ca.1830, which was moved to the newly platted neighborhood as its first residence in 1908.

Architectural Context

The Hall Place Historic District was developed predominantly between 1908 and 1950, on a combination of farm land that previously belonged to Joseph P. Hall and unused land belonging to the Southside Land Corporation. Old Nansemond County Deed Book number 66 page 516 contains the original plat for the Hall Place neighborhood. Dated 1908, but not recorded by the clerks office until April 7, 1909, the plat clearly defines the boundaries of the neighborhood as originally proposed. As this district is eligible not only for its significant architecture, but also for its purposely laid-out development, the boundaries were chosen to reflect the original plat boundaries as laid out in 1908, and include only those resources within those original boundary lines. The only adjustment to the original boundaries are around those 1970s commercial additions to Carolina Road (originally Park Avenue), which have been removed from the proposed Hall Place Historic District.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance map from June 1908 reveals that the 100 block of Cedar Street was already in existence. The Joseph P. Hall house, the former Henry Riddick "Secesh" house, is also clearly visible and is noted "buildings to be removed." Later in 1908, the home was moved from its original location to what is now 200 Cedar Street. The architectural details of the Riddick home are described below, under the Vernacular style. Also visible by dashed line is the impending extension of Main Street which would run directly through the middle of the land occupied by the Joseph P. Hall house.

The neighborhood became home to many of Suffolk's early businessmen and professionals, who built a wide variety of houses in the popular styles of the period. There is a great deal of variety within the Hall Place Neighborhood. The dominant original feature of the 1909 neighborhood plan was the elongated oval created by Main and Cedar streets. Fayette is the only street to bisect the oval; the rest of the cross streets

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extend out from the oval and, for the most part, create rectangular blocks of varying sizes. Most streets have concrete sidewalks that are separated from the street by a grass strip.

Typical Hall Place lots are narrow, deep, and flat with driveways placed alongside the house. Garages and other outbuildings are sited to the rear. While there is great variety in the architectural styles, there is much uniformity in the scale, setback and spacing of the dwellings within each block. There are few vacant lots within the district. Hall Place Historic District has a wide variety of domestic architectural styles from around the turn of the century. From Colonial Revival designs to bungalows and vernacular cottages, these buildings express the craftsmanship of past eras. Most houses are one and one-half to two stories, although there are several one-story "shotgun" dwellings or small brick ranch houses. There is a strong visual continuity on most of the streets of the Hall Place Historic District with similarly scaled houses, front porches, gable and hipped roof forms, and common use of materials, such as brick and wood siding.

Architectural Styles

Queen Anne: Recognizably "Queen Anne" details: interpenetrating roof planes with bold paneled brick chimneys, the embedded corner tower (rendered as an octagon) with its conical roof, the wrap-around porch, spindle detailing, the "paneled" sectioning of blank wall, crown detailing along the roof peaks, radiating spindle details at the gable peaks. The more elaborate examples that contain the turrets and towers as well as decorative brackets, porch posts and spindle-work are often referred to as Eastlake. The building at 209 Cedar Street is a beautiful example of the more elaborate "Eastlake" Queen Anne with a tower. There are numerous Vernacular Queen Anne examples, which have simpler forms and decoration. Some have a two-story gallery porch across the front. The building at 201 Cedar Street is the less elaborate, yet still beautiful, example of a Queen Anne style.

Vernacular: The Hall Place Historic District contains two types of vernacular architecture homes.

Vernacular Gable-Front Cottage: These small, one-story frame dwellings are long and narrow with a gable roof. Commonly known as "shotgun" houses, they usually have a full-width front porch. Some examples have simple decoration, such as brackets and exposed rafter ends similar to the bungalow style. Examples include the two small cottages located at the front of the Hall Place Historic District at 189 and 191 South Main Street.

Vernacular Frame: These simple dwellings date from the earlier years when the neighborhood was growing rapidly. They usually are two-story frame designs with front porches and very little decoration. They may be classified by their roof shapes, such as gable-front, cross gable, hipped roof, or "L" gable. One of the most common types is the "I" house, a simple three-to-five-bay façade with a gable roof, central entry, and a full-width front porch. Although in need of much repair and restoration, an example of this style is 200 Cedar Street, the "Secesh" /Joseph P. Hall home.

The "Secesh"/Joseph P. Hall home has an equally proportioned "L" shaped-plan, with one face running parallel to Cedar Street fronting westward, and the other face running perpendicular to Cedar Street along the southern edge of the property. The home contains a simple one-story porch

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**Hall Place Historic District
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that covers the central entrance. This home predates all other homes in the proposed historic district (ca. 1830) and may have served as precedence for many of the earliest homes built in the newly formed neighborhood.

American Foursquare: Hall Place contains numerous example of this style. Common features include a hipped roof, arched entries between common rooms, built-in cabinetry, and Craftsman-style woodwork. With only a few exceptions, all of the homes in Hall Place of this style include basically square, two-and-one-half stories, usually four large rooms to a floor, a center dormer, and a large front porch with wide stairs. Frequently, the porch supports have tapered frame columns resting on brick piers. Exteriors are usually clad in wood siding, with brick with shingles used less often. The house at 210 York Street and 314 and 316 South Main Street are excellent examples of restored homes of this style.

Foursquare Duplex: A local variation on the American Foursquare style is the larger foursquare duplex. This two family, two-story dwelling has a hipped roof with square proportions and a two-story gallery front porch to provide an outdoor space for each family. Examples of these duplexes are 306 and 309 South Main Street and 334 and 337 Cedar Street.

Bungalow/Craftsman: Hall Place has a wide variety of this distinctive style with tapered, square columns supporting its sloping front roof, 4-over-1 or 6-over-1 double-hung windows, distinct stone or woodwork, and varying materials throughout structure. Common features among these homes in Hall Place include low-pitch roof lines on a gabled or hipped roof; deeply overhanging eaves; exposed rafters and/or decorative brackets under the eaves; and a front porch beneath an extension of the main roof, on the one-and-one-half story homes. The two-story styles have a high-pitch roof line on a gabled roof; deeply overhanging eaves; exposed rafters and/or decorative brackets under the eaves; and a large front porch spanning three-quarters or more across the width of the home, under a separate roof. The houses at 206 South Main Street and 310 South Main Street are two excellent examples of restored two-story Craftsman style homes. The houses at 311 South Main Street and 333 Cedar Street are two excellent examples of the typical one-and-one-half story Bungalow style.

Colonial Revival: The Hall Place Historic District contains several examples of this popular style. These homes have a simple rectangular shape and symmetrical facade. Roof forms are usually gable with central or end chimneys. Features that make them distinguishable from colonial period houses of the similar style of the early 1800s (found in other historic districts throughout the City of Suffolk) are elaborate front doors, often with decorative crown pediments and overhead fanlights and sidelights, but with machine-made woodwork that had less depth and relief than earlier handmade versions. Window openings, while symmetrically located on either side of the front entrance, are hung in adjacent pairs or in triple combinations rather than as single windows. Side porches or sunrooms are common additions to these homes. Also distinctive in this style are porches with multiple classical columns. Small classically inspired porticoes often cover the main entry that is either located in the center of the facade or on one side. Sash windows are of a small pane design, generally with shutters, and have wider proportions than the early American designs. Arched openings and decorative three-part cornices may be seen on more elaborate examples. Examples of the Colonial Revival styles include 304 South Main Street and 312 Cedar Street.

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Cape Cod: A variation of the Colonial Revival is the Cape Cod style. Several examples of these homes exist in Hall Place. They are characterized as a low, broad frame structure, generally one and one-half stories high, with a steep-pitched roof with end gables and an end chimney. The dwellings are clad in wood siding or bricks, although many original examples used wood shingles. Windows are small six-over-six and have shutters. Some entries may have simple classical decoration. A contributing example is 300 Cedar Street.

Ranch Style: The ranch style homes in the Hall Place Historic District are characterized by a simple shaped, single-story, brick form, capped with a hipped or gable roof. Some examples have a façade gable that bisects the main cross gable of the roof. Porches are confined to a small entry overhang, if there is any at all. Many of the dwellings in Hall Place have added metal entry awnings. Windows include grouped pairs or larger "picture" windows. Decoration is very limited in these designs and includes non-operable shutters or wrought iron porch supports. The majority of the Ranch style homes found within the district are considered to be non-contributing as they were built outside the period of significance.

Landscape Architecture

The character of Hall Place is not only significant architecturally but also significant for the overall landscape plan that was incorporated into the neighborhood. Much of the distinctive quality of the neighborhood comes from the tall shade trees, crepe myrtle, and well-maintained lawns. Outbuildings, walks, driveways, and parking areas also play an important role in defining the setting for individual properties. Throughout Hall Place, dwellings are closely spaced and have uniform setbacks, giving the district a very cohesive pattern. A majority of the front yards in the neighborhood are open and contiguous within each block, while rear yards often are enclosed with a wall or fence. Walks are typically concrete and located within the center of the lot. While there is a wide range of dwelling styles in Hall Place, most blocks have dwellings of similar mass. Most dwellings in Hall Place have a masonry foundation, typically brick. On many buildings the foundation is indistinguishable from the walls of the building, while on others it is a distinctive material or texture or it is raised well above ground level.

The street elements for Hall Place include overhead utilities and recently installed reproduction historic-style streetlights lining the entry park, along Hall Avenue, down Cedar, South Main, and York Streets, and on Fayette and Granby Streets. Benches also have been added to the entry park. Landscaping is, for the most part, contained within private sites. There are some original large street trees, as well as crepe myrtle bushes, in the planting strip next to the street. Many houses have foundation plantings, and there is a wide variety of mature trees and shrubs within most yards. The majority of entry walls are concrete as are the dual strip driveways. Most outbuildings are garages, but numerous properties have added small storage sheds as well.

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Hall Place Historic District
Suffolk, Virginia

Inventory Table

This table is presented alphabetically by street name, then in ascending numeric order for the first house within the district for that street. The information in this inventory table is based on the architectural resources survey conducted by Frazier and Associates and the City of Suffolk from 2000 to 2001, and compiled in the Hall Place Design Guidelines and Pattern Book dated November 2001. The report was completed as part of a larger project for the current Hall Place neighborhood. The City of Suffolk City Council designated the current Hall Place Neighborhood a Conservation Area per code of Virginia 36.2-48. As part of the 2018 Comprehensive plan for the City of Suffolk presented in 1998, a conservation plan was required of the designated area and was prepared over the next four years.

Cedar Street shows both the current house numbers as well as the numbers of the houses prior to 1926. The house numbers pre-1926 were reversed from what they are today. The 1920 census information for York Street does not contain house numbers, and many of the residents were renters, therefore; records are incomplete.

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**Hall Place Historic District
Suffolk, Virginia**

Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
<i>Current 200; Pre- 1926, 201</i>	<i>Ca. 1830</i>	Two-story single family dwelling. Currently a multi-family dwelling. Vernacular style with hipped metal roof. It was converted to multi-family use. Vernacular style. Once known as the "Secesh" home, later the home of Joseph P. Hall. Home was moved to its current location in 1908. Currently the building has aluminun/vinyl siding. In 1920, the home was rented by two families. Oscar & Beulah Benton. Oscar was a bookkeeper for the peanut factory; and James & Lena Parke. James was employed as a photographer at a studio. Contributing	NONE
<i>Current 201; Pre- 1926, 200</i>	<i>Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914</i>	Two-story single family home. Queen Anne style. With a complex gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Linwood Holland;wife, Lola; and son, Reginald. Mr. Holland was a local dentist. Contributing	NONE
<i>Current 202; Pre- 1926, 203</i>	<i>Ca. Mar 1914 - May 1920</i>	Two-story single family home. American Foursquare style with hipped standing-seam metal roof. In 1920 the home was owned and occupied by J.B. & Annie Austin and their daughter, Ida. J.B. was the proprietor of a grocery store; Ida was an operator at the peanut factory. The home also had two lodgers,: Matthew & Annie Saunders. Matthew was the proprietor of a bakery. In 1930, Annie Austin was still in the home as was Ida with her husband Alvin, and a daughter, Mary Rush. Contributing	NONE
<i>Current 204; Pre- 1926, 205</i>	<i>Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914</i>	Two-story single family home. Queen Anne style with a hipped shingle roof. In 1920 the home was owned and occupied by John and Margaret Vincent, their 3 children, and John's mother-in-law. John was the manager of a store; the oldest son, John was a teller at a bank. In 1930, John and Margaret still owned and occupied the home. Son, John was still in the home and was an assistant cashier at a bank. Daughter, Elizabeth was also in the home and was a teacher. Contributing	NONE
<i>Current 205; Pre- 1926 204</i>	<i>Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914</i>	Two-story single famiy home. Queen Anne style with a hipped shingle roof. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Joseph & Mae White, sons, Addis, Emmett, and Massie; daughter, Edith; and Mr. White's mother-in-law. Joseph was employed as an agent for the railroad. By 1930, Addis was a billing clerk for the railroad, and Emmett was a runner. Contributing	NONE

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**Hall Place Historic District
Suffolk, Virginia**

Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 206	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	<i>Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with hipped roof.</i> Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 207; Pre- 1926 206	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	<i>Two-story single family home. Currently a multi-family dwelling. Queen Anne style with a complex gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by John Williams and wife,. He was from North Carolina and was a peanut buyer for the peanut factory. Also in the home as renters were John and Ella Hirsam. John was also from North Carolina, and was a bookkeeper for the peanut factory.</i> Contributing	Garage Contributing
Current 208	Ca. July 1926 - July 1949	<i>Single-story single family dwelling. Ranch style home with hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior.</i> Contributing	NONE
Current 209; Pre- 1926 208	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	<i>Two-story single family home. Queen Anne style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Charlie & Mollie Harrell and their adopted daughter, Anna. Charlie was a manager of a hardware store. Also in the residence was Robert Harrell, an uncle who worked as a brickmason.</i> Contributing	NONE
Current 210; Pre- 1926, 211	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	<i>Two-story single family home. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by J.H. & Annie Newton. He was from England and was a salesman at a jewelry store. Annie did not work. Annie's sister, Elizabeth Fell resided in the home with them. By 1930, Annie lived in the home with Elizabeth Fell.</i> Contributing	NONE

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 211; Pre- 1926, 210	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was occupied by M.L. & Lottie White, and one child. Also in the home was lodger, R.H. Jacobs. Mr. White was a clerk for the railroad. Lodger, Mr. Jacobs was a manager for an Ice Cream Company. In 1930, the home was rented to the Whitley family. Contributing	NONE
Current 212; Pre- 1926, 213	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	Two-story, single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by Willia Moore and her 7 children. They were from North Carolina. George was a salesman for a grocery store; Bessie was a proprietor of a store; G. Stafford was a proprietor of a grocery; Victoria was a saleswomen at Bessie's store; Juanita and Lucile were a bookkeeper and stenographer respectively. Contributing	NONE
Current 213; Pre- 1926, 212	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	Two-story, single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by George & Bessie Walton, who resided in the home with renters J.H. & N.H. Culley. By 1930, Bessie resided in the home with lodgers, Evans and Essie Jones and their children, Wayne and Garland. Evans was a machinist in the peanut factory. Contributing	NONE
Current 214; Pre- 1926, 215	Ca. Mar 1914 - May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood siding exterior. In 1920, the home was occupied by R. Roy & Caroline Knight and their son, R. Roy Jr. He was a manager at the screen factory. Also occupying the home was W.H. and Inez Story, their black servant Nancy Sullivan; Robert Savage; and Joe Booke, lodgers. W. H. Story was the secretary-treasurer at the screen factory. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Lora Truitt and her daughter, Helen. She rented out part of the home and had several lodgers, in the residence. Helen was a school teacher, along with lodgers, Virginia Hayden and Allie Gregory. Contributing	NONE
Current 215	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Binne Briggs, his wife, Georgia, and their son, Bennett. Also in the home was a lodger, Bessie Parker. Bessie was a practical nurse in a private home. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 217; Pre- 1926, 216	Ca. Mar 1914 - May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was occupied by V. A. & Annie Brinkley. He was a salesman for a grocery store. Also in the home were two children Claudia and Alice. Both worked for an ice cream company, as a bookkeeper and stenographer, respectively. Contributing	NONE
Current 218	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
Current 219	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by A. Daniel Sheffield and his wife, Eunice, son, Daniel Jr., and daughter, Evelyn. Also in the home were lodgers, James Griffin, Ralph Murphy and Richard White. Daniel was an insurance agent. James was a salesclerk. Ralph and Richard were bookkeepers. Contributing	Shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
Current 221	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal shingles. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by William Doughtie, his wife, Allie and son, Wade. William was a farmer; Wade was a runner for the bank. Contributing	NONE
Current 222; Pre 1926 223	Ca. Mar 1914 - May 1920	Two - story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with shingles. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Emmet & Ursula Riddick. He was a shipping clerk for wholesale grain. Also in the home were the children Emmet Jr., Virginia, and Mrs. S. V. Williams, Ursula's mother. Contributing	NONE

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 223	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Felton Rawls; his wife, Carrie; and daughters, Viola and Barbara. Felton was a sales clerk. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 224	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Stucco and vinyl exterior. Contributing	NONE
Current 300	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Cape Cod style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	Shed/Garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
Current 301; Pre- 1926, 226,300	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	Two - story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a complex gable roof covered with composition shingle. Asbestos shingle exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Paul & Ellie Howell. He was a bookkeeper for the overall company. Also in the home were sons, William and Paul Jr., and daughter, Sarah. Contributing	NONE
Current 302; Pre- 1926, 229 &303	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	Two -story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Sol & Yetta Levy. Sol was from Poland and did not work. Also in the home; daughters Pearl, Flossie, Sarah, and Ester; and son, Sam. Yetta was a first generation american born to polish parents in North Carolina. The children were born in Maryland & Virginia. Sam worked as a clerk for the railroad. Contributing	NONE

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Suffolk, Virginia**

Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 303	Ca. After 1950	One - story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 304	Ca. After 1950	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Cape Cod style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 305; Pre- 1926 304	Ca. May 1909 - Jan. 1914	Two -story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by James & Maude King. He was a manager at the overall company. Also in the home; sons, Willie, Harold, and Lloyd; and daughters, Ruth, Mae, and LaVelle. Willie was a bookkeeper at the livery stable and Ruth was a school teacher. A nephew, Lyle Emerson, also took residence in the home. Contributing	NONE
Current 306	Ca. After 1950	One - story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 307 Pre- 1926; 306	Ca. Mar. 1914 - May 1920	Two - story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Richard & Otis Smith. He was a manager of an oil company. Also in the home; daughters, Eliza and Lousia; and a lodger, named Ivy Allison, who was a clerk for the railroad. Contributing	NONE

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 308	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	Two - story multifamily dwelling. American Foursquare Duplex style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
Current 309	Ca. After 1950	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Cape Cod style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard and brick veneer shingle. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 310; Pre- 1926, 237 & 311	Ca. Mar. 1914 - May 1920	Two -story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by J.B. & Georgia Philhower. He was a manager at the lumber mill. Also residing in the home was their daughter, Ava Brinkley, her husband R., and daughters, Rachel and Virginia. Mr. Brinkley was a manager at the light & power company. In 1930, the owner and occupant of the home is listed as Ava Brinkley, and her daughter, Rachel and Virginia. Ava is listed as a secretary at a christian church and Rachel as the deputy clerk for the City of Suffolk. Contributing	NONE
Current 311	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable style roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 312	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	Two - story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. Contributing	NONE

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 313	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
Current 314	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Elwood Taylor and his wife, Kiturah; sons, Robert, David Otis, and William; and daughter, Ruby. Robert was a mechanic at a garage, David was a laborer at a bottling plant. Ruby was a sales clerk for retail dry goods. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 315; Pre- 1926, 314	Ca. Mar 1914 - May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
Current 316	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 317	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Brick veneer and cedar shake exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Horace Daughtrey and his wife, Gay and daughter, Anne. Horace was a retail merchant for groceries. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 318	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard and vinyl exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by John Wills and his wife, Elenor; sons, John and Gordon; stepson, John Barnes; and servant Estelle Manning. Mr. Willis was a building contractor. Mr. Barnes was an inspector for a pipe line dredging company. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 319	Ca. July 1920 - July 1926	Two - story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Luther Rawls; his wife, Lemmie; and son, James. Luther was a policeman for the city. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 320	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two -story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. The 1930 census has two listings for this address one lists, the home was owned and occupied by Hersey Trumzs;his wife, Mellie; daughter, Annie; son, Hersey; and sister-in-law Vera Thompson. Mr. Trumzs was a signal worker for the railroad, and Vera was a salesclerk for retail dry goods. The other lists as owner and occupants, Percy Powell; his wife, Willie; daughters, Gillette and Martha; and son, Percy. Mr. Powell is listed as a secretary for a wholesale feed company. Contributing	NONE
Current 321	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer and cedar shake exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by John Covington; his wife, Dorothy; and daughter, Dorothy; father-in-law Robert Beamon; and mother-in-law Ann. John was an auto salesman at a garage, and Robert was a merchant for a dye and cleaning company. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 322	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. The 1930 census has two listings for this address. One lists the home as being owned and occupied by John Spain;his wife, Elizabeth; son, John Jr.; and daughter, Virginia. Renters in the home were John and Geveia Hancock. Mr. Spain was an insurance agent. Mr. Hancock was a salesclerk for retail dry goods and Mrs. Hancock was a file clerk at the business college. The other lists Forrest Rose; his wife, Beatrice; and daughter, Doris. Mr. Rose is listed as a sales manager for the electric power company. Contributing	NONE

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 323; Pre- 1926, 322	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by William Thompson; his wife, Etha, sons, Harvey and William. Mr. Thompson, was a veterinary surgeon. Contributing	NONE
Current 324	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Aluminum siding exterior. The 1930 census has two listings for this address. One lists the home as being owned and occupied by Felix Brinkley; his wife, Nannie; sons, Walton, Unreadable name, and David. Felix was a merchant. The other lists J. Spratley Rollings; his wife, Mary; son, J. Spratley; and mother Cora. Mr. Rollings is listed as a shipping clerk for a wholesale feed house, and Mary as a stenographer for an insurance office. Contributing	NONE
Current 325	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Estelle Edwards and her daughter, Elizabeth. Contributing	NONE
Current 326	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Marshall Shaw and his wife, Lillian. He was a credit manager at the peanut factory. Contributing	NONE
Current 327	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Ismal Levy; his wife, Yetta; son, Jake; and daughter, Annie. Ismal and Yetta were from Russia and immigrated in 1904 & 1905 respectively. Ismal was a retail salesman. Contributing	Shed/Garage

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 328	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with asbestos shingle. Cedar shake and vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Dillard Spivey and his wife, Bertha. He was a welder at a machine shop. Contributing	NONE
Current 329; Pre- 1926, 328	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Herbert January and his wife, Madaline. Herbert was a public accountant. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 330; Pre- 1926, 331	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Howard Short; his wife, Elenora; and son, Howard Jr. Mr. Short came from Pennsylvania and was a manager at the peanut factory. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
Current 331	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Charlie Starkey and his wife, Clyde. Charlie was a manager, and Clyde was an office clerk. Contributing	NONE
Current 332; Pre- 1926, 333	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-story single family dwelling. Bungalow style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Clarence Smith; his wife, Virginia; and son, Robert. Mr. Smith was a laborer at the peanut factory. Contributing	NONE

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Street: Cedar

House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 333; Pre- 1926, 334	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. This is known to be an Aladdin Company Home. In 1920, the home was owned by Anne Lyle, it is unclear if she purchased the property with an existing home or had the home built on the property, both the sale to Anne Lyle and building of the home occurred in 1919. Contributing	NONE
Current 334	Ca. After 1950	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick Veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 335	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
Current 336; Pre- 1926, 337	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Otto Williams; his wife, Sallie; and sons, Alton and Lewis. Otto was a wholesale fruit merchant. Contributing	NONE
Current 337	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial revival style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 338; Pre- 1926, 339	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with asbestos shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Bernard Herbert; his wife, Ida; and daughters, Nina, Thelma, Elizabeth and Lillian. Bernard was an insurance agent, and Nina was a public school teacher. Contributing	NONE
Current 339; Pre- 1926, 340	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Sisaq Emurian; his wife, Grace; and sons, Henry and Ernest. Sisaq and Grace immigrated from Turkey in 1891 and 1893 respectively. Mr. Emurian was a clergyman at the Presbyterian Church. Fritz Gardner was a renter in the home. He was a grocery retail merchant. Contributing	NONE
Current 340; Pre- 1926, 341	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Sidney Johnson; his wife, Mary Jane; daughter, Blonnie; and sons, Sidney and Wilson,. Mr. Johnson, was a merchant at a retail grocery store. Blonnie was a public school teacher; and Sidney Jr. was a salesclerk at a retail grocery store. Contributing	NONE
Current 341	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style home with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
Current 343	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Rocco Santo, and his wife, Ina. Rocco immigrated from Italy in 1900. He was the proprietor of a tailoring shop. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing

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Street: Cedar			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
Current 345	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular cottage with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Marvin Keller; his wife, Julia; son, Marvin; and daughter, Margaret. Mr. Keller was an electrician for a retail electrical company. <i>Contributing</i>	NONE

Street Fayette			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
118	Ca. 1990	One-story single family dwelling. Gable roof covered in composition shingle. Vinyl siding. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NC</u>	NONE
120	Ca. 1990	One-story single family dwelling. Gable roof covered in composition shingle. Vinyl siding. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NC</u>	NONE

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Street: South Main			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
187	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular cottage with hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
189	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a composition shingle roof. Wood clapboard exterior. Contributing	NONE
191	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a composition shingle roof. Wood clapboard exterior. Contributing	NONE
192	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare with gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Herbert Smith; his wife, Hazel; and their daughter, Jacqueline. Mr. Smith was a merchant for wholesale confectionery. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
193	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex with gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Nicholas Knight; his wife, Lola; sons, Stanley and James. Lodgers in the home were Homer Jones, Cattie Cogsdale, Jessie Lipsig, and Raymond McCoy. Nicolas was a proprietor of a grocery store. Stanley was an auto salesman for Ford. James was an overseer for the peanut factory. Homer was an auto mechanic for Ford. Cattie was an overall inspector for the overall factory. Jessie and Raymond were plumbers. Contributing	NONE

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Street South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
194	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	Two-story duplex. American Foursquare duplex with gable roof covered with asbestos shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Contributing	NONE
195	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story duplex. American Foursquare duplex with gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied downstairs by George Skinner; his wife, Cora; daughter, Virginia Dalton; her husband, Joe; and grandson, Jack. Joe was a laundry salesman. Renting upstairs was Bernie and Ethel Lawrence, and brother-in-law Bernard Story. Bernie was a clerk for the steam railroad, and Ethel was a nurse in a doctor's office. Contributing	NONE
196	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family home, converted to duplex. Queen Anne style with complex roof covered with composition shingle. Wood siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Jack Marshall; his wife, Bessie; and son, Thomas. Jack was a peanut manager at the peanut factory. Contributing	NONE
197	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family home. Queen Anne style with hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Roscoe Benton; his wife, Rebecca; and daughter, Mary Francis. Mary Francis was a stenographer at an insurance office. Contributing	NONE
198	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story single family residence. Colonial Revival style with gable roof covered with slate. Brick Veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Nick Gentile; his wife, Janny; and their daughter, Bridget. Nick immigrated from Italy in 1911; Janny immigrated in 1920. Nick was employed as a foreman in the peanut factory. Contributing	NONE

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
200	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half-story single family dwelling converted to Duplex. Bungalow style with gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Walter Milteer; his wife, Rosa; daughters, Dorothy, Hazel, and Rosa Leigh; and son, Walter. Mr. Milteer was a retail merchant for a grocery store. Contributing	NONE
201	Ca. July 1908 – Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. Queen Anne style with complex gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick Veneer exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Alex and Pulcheria Gentile. Also residing in the home were sons, Antonio, Romeo, and Albert; daughters, Chritine, and Juliet; Alex's brother Nicola and sister-in-law Giovannina. Antonio was 16 at the time. The importance of Antonio is cited in Section 8 under the history of the peanut industry to Suffolk and Hall Place. Contributing	NONE
202	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Queen Anne style with hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Edward Brown; his wife, Annie; sons, Parker and Bernard; daughters, Edna, Delma and adopted daughter, Goldie Byrum. Mr. Brown was an overseer at the peanut factory. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
204	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Craftsman style with gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Julia Benton, and sons, Major and Richard. Major was a sign painter and Richard was a sales clerk for an office supply company. Contributing	#1 Shed/Garage Contributing #2 Shed/Garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
205	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare with hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Property also includes adjacent lot on north side of dwelling. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Nicolantonio and Nicolette Gentile. Also residing in the home were sons, Saverio and Lorenzo. Mr. and Mrs. Gentile were born in Italy. He was a tailor at a clothing store, Saverio was also a tailor for a tailoring shop. By 1930, Saverio had moved out and Minnie Gentile, the wife, of Lorenzo, had moved in. Contributing	Shed/Garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
206	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard shingle. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Frank and Isabelle Patrick. Frank was from Italy and immigrated in 1889. He was a superintendant at the peanut factory. Also in the home was a niece Joan McCormick. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
207	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Asbestos shingle exterior. Property also includes an adjacent lot on the south side of dwelling. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Homer Brinkley. He was a carpenter and had built the home himself. Also residing in the home were his sister, Lottie Walls, and niece, Antoinett Walls. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
208	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Cape Cod style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	NONE
210	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Asbestos shingle exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Frank Krize; his wife, Mary; daughters, Myra, Eugena, and Emily; and son, Frank Jr. With the exception of Eugena and Emily the family was born in Italy and immigrated in 1913, two years after Frank Sr. immigrated. Frank was a superintendant at a printing shop; Myra a forelady at the peanut factory; and Frank Jr. an electrician. Contributing	2 story Garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
211	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Richard K.; his wife, Annie; and son, Randolph. Richard was a saw fitter at the lumber mill. Contributing	Garage Contributing 3 SHEDS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
212	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by John Holland; his wife, Mary; and sons, John Jr. and Raymond. Mr. Holland was a manager at an insurance company. Contributing	NONE
213	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingles. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Marion Taylor; his wife, Bertie; and son, Marion. Mr. Taylor was a salesman for a wholesale bakery. Contributing	NONE
214	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Emmett Luke; his wife, Lessie; sons, Causey and Edgar; daughters, Catherine and Marjorie. Mr. Luke was a traveling salesman for wholesale building materials. Causey was an office worker at the fertilizer plant. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
215	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard and wood shingle exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Larry Jones; his wife, Annie; and sons, Earle and William. Larry was a laborer at a machine shop. Also in the home was a lodger, William DeVaria. He immigrated from Greece in 1915, and was a restaurant manager. Contributing	NONE
300	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by George Oliver; his wife, Annie; sons, Otis, Robert, Bruce, and Lawrence; and daughter, Elenore. George was the proprietor of a retail produce company. Contributing	NONE

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
301	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Queen Anne style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Arbie Kelly; his wife, Maggie; and adopted daughter, Mary Emma. Arbie was a salesman for a grocery store. Contributing	NONE
302	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Wilton Jennings; his wife, Minnie; and son, George. Renters in the home were Harvey and Doris Pitt. Wilton was an insurance agent; Harvey a Chief Engineer at a hotel; and Doris a stenographer for a peanut factory. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
303	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Queen Anne style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by James Harrell, and his wife, Blanche. Also in the home was their son, James. They were from North Carolina. Mr. Harrell was employed as a brick mason. Contributing	NONE
304	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Marion Osborne, and his wife, Nell. Marion was a journalist for a peanut magazine. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing
305	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Florence Harrell, and her son, Thomas. Thomas was a laborer at the lumber mill. By 1930, Thomas was living in the home with his wife, Nellie; son, Jack; and daughters, Marjorie, Hilda, and Nell. By then Thomas was a woodworker at the lumber mill. Contributing	Shed/Garage Contributing

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
306	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Brick veneer shingle. Contributing	Shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
307	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Lullie Staylor, and her son, Wellons. Wellons was a meter reader for the gas company. Renters in the home were Claudie Curry, and his wife, Annie. He was a salesman. Also renting were William Newsome and his wife, Violet. He was an electrician. Lodgers were Nancy Harrell and Catherine Harrell, both candy wrappers at the candy factory. Contributing	NONE
308	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Samuel and Roxanna Gay, parents of Texanna Williams at 310 S. Main Street. Sam was a general manager at a lumber mill. Contributing	Shed Contributing
309	After Aug. 1949	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	Shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
310	1924	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Marvin and Texanna Williams; their daughter, Dorothy; and son, Marvin, Jr. Mr. Williams was a yard inspector at the lumber mill. Contributing	Shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
311	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by James Foster; his wife, Maude; daughter, Edith; and son, James. Mr. Foster was a bookkeeper at a garage. Contributing	NONE
312	Ca. After 1950	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingles. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
313	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by William Brothers; his wife, Minnie; and daughters, Thelma and Virginia. Contributing	None
314	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by James Powell; his wife, Hattie; sons, Robert, James, William and Carl; daughters, Eloise, Mary and Betty Ann. Mr. Powell was a butcher for a retail merchant store and Robert was a laborer at the hosiery mill. Contributing	shed/garage Contributing
315	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by W.R. Daughtrey; his wife, Maude. Also in the home was a son, Willie; brother, Howard; and mother, Eva Cofield. Both W. R. and Howard Daughtrey were proprietors of a livery stable. By 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Paul Hammock; his wife, Ruth; daughter, Alia Marie; and mother, Adele. Paul was a jeweler. Contributing	None

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
316	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Wilfred Gatling; his wife, Katherine; son, Wilfred; lodgers, Lucy Hedgepath, Elizabeth Cross, and Joe Gurley. Mr. Gatling was a clerk at the post office, Lucy a machine operator at a beauty shop, Elizabeth a bookkeeper for retail clothing, and Joe a machine repairer for Western Union. Contributing	shed/garage Contributing
317	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Albert Volper; his wife, Violet; daughters, Edythe and Violet; and son, Albert. Mr. Volper was the manager of a vulcanizing shop. Contributing	shed Contributing garage Contributing
318	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Hubert Powell; his wife, Sarah; daughter, Mary; sons, Hubert, Samuel, and John. Mr. Powell was a retail produce merchant, Mary a stenographer for Southern Oil company office, and Hubert a retail produce merchant. Contributing	shed/garage Contributing
319	After Aug. 1949	Two-story multi-family dwelling. American Foursquare duplex style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
320	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story multi-family dwelling. Vernacular style with hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. Upstairs was rented to Franklin Bradshaw and his wife, Virgie. He was a floor finisher and she was a bookkeeper in the office for the oil company. Downstairs was rented to Ralph Roberts; his wife, Maurine; and son, Ralph, Jr. Mr. Roberts was an accountant for the peanut factory. Contributing	shed/garage Contributing

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
321	Ca. Apr. 1910 – Jan. 1914	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Edward Rutherford; his wife, Jewel; and a niece, Magdeline Grimes; and Jimmie Russo; and brother, Anthony. Edward was a printer in the peanut factory. Jimmie Russo immigrated from Italy in 1910. Anthony was born in Georgia. Contributing	shed/garage Contributing
323	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a complex gable roof covered with composition shingle. Asbestos shingle exterior. Current multi-family use. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Ben Ellis, and his wife, Sallie. Also in the home were sons, Woodrow and Ben, Jr.; daughter, Willie; and lodger, Harace Ralph. Mr. Ellis was a shipping clerk for wholesale grocery and Mr. Ralph was a truck driver for wholesale grocery. The Ellis family still resided in the home in 1930. Contributing	Garage w/ loft Contributing
324	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned by William Sullivan; his wife, Mary; and an adopted son, Arthur Montville. William was a seafood retail merchant. Contributing	None
325	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Alfonzio Hines; his wife, Maude; and daughter, Alice. Alfonzio was a city merchant. Contributing	None
326	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with asbestos shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Sallie Richardson; her daughter, Estelle Johnson; son, Luther; daughter, Marguerite; lodger, Lewis Daniel; and son,-in-law, Earle Johnson. Estelle was an operator for the telephone company. Luther was a printing office helper. Earle was a time keeper at the peanut factory. Lewis was a laborer at a guano plant. Contributing	shed Contributing

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
327	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. Current multi-family use. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Joe Brantley; his wife, Ida; sons, Edward and William; daughter, Elizabeth; and a lodger, Joe Jones. Mr. Brantley was a rural delivery mail carrier. Mr. Jones was a plumber. Contributing	None
328	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with asbestos shingle. Asbestos siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Ernest Wilkins; his wife, Sallie; daughters, Virginia and Jean; son, Ernest Jr.; and lodger, Jack Duke. Mr. Wilkins was an assistant superintendant at the fertilizer plant. Contributing	None
400	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Aluminum siding exterior. Current multi-family use. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Paul Howell; his wife, Effie; sons, William and Paul Jr.; and daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Howell was a manager of a laundry shop. Contributing	shed/garage Contributing
402	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Aluminum siding exterior. Current multi-family use. In 1930, the home was rented to Charles Jones, his wife, Annette; and son, Harry. Charles was a salesclerk for an oil company. Contributing	None
403	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Brick veneer exterior. To the south of this dwelling was a property numbered 407 South Main; today, that lot is included in this lot. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Carl Schadel; and his wife, T. Cherry. Carl immigrated from Germany in 1895. He was a sheet metal worker. Contributing	shed/garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
404	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by William Mathews; his wife, Verna; and Cleveland Jenkins, and his wife, Ruth. William was a shipping clerk, and Cleveland was a time keeper at the peanut factory. Both Verna and Ruth were operators with the telephone company. Contributing	None
406	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by James Babb; his wife, Ida; sons, Millard and Henry; daughter, Francis; and daughter-in-law, Addie. James was a carpenter, Millard a metal worker at a tin shop, and Henry was a peanut weigher at the peanut factory. Contributing	shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
409	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Bungalow/Craftsman style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. Current multi-family use. Contributing	None
410	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. Contributing	Garage Contributing
411	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Etta Taylor; her son, Claude; daughter, Mary Etta; daughter-in-law, Virginia; son-in-law, William Johnson; daughter, Avis Johnson; granddaughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Juanita; and grandson, William. Etta was a practical nurse, Claude a baker, Mary Etta a bookkeeper for the electric power company, and William an installer for the telephone company. Contributing	None None

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Street: South Main (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
412	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Fritz Gardner; his wife, Maria; and son, Fritz Jr. Mr. Gardner was a retail merchant for groceries. Contributing	None
413	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. Colonial Revival style with a gable roof covered with composition single. Cedar shake exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Grayson, Keller; his wife, Vernnell; daughter, Lois; son, Grayson; and George Burton and wife, Guczie. Mr. Keller was an oil salesman for Southern Oil company and George was a manager for a chain of groceries. Contributing	None
415	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Dolphin Holland; his wife, Mary; sons, Linwood, Alphin, and Paul; daughters, Lois, Doris, and Isabelle; and daughter, -in-law Ruth. Mr. Holland was a picker for the peanut manufacturing plant and Linwood was a printer in the peanut factory. Contributing	None
417	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920 the home was owned and occupied by B. Bradley and his wife, Sarah. Also in the home was a daughter, Lillie. He was a self employed carpenter and Lillie was a laborer in the knitting mill. The family was still in the home in 1930, however it was the son, William that now resided there with his wife, Ella, and sons, William, John, Arthur, Cecil, and Ralph. William was a machinist in the Navy Yard. Contributing	None
0	Ca. 1940's	One-story cinder block gas station with a service garage. Currently used as a small church. This structure is non-contributing because it has been drastically modified. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Street: York			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
206	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage with a composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
208	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage with a composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
210	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Curtis Holland; his wife, Lottie; and stepson, Irving Wilkins. Also in the home were lodgers William Hardy, George Harper, Lester Barrett, Earnest Gardner, and Thomas Twitty. Curtis was a mechanic at a vulcanizing shop. William, George, Earnest, and Thomas all worked in the peanut factory. Contributing	None
213	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Henry Greene, and his wife, Altheia. He was a tinner at the Hardware store. Also in the home were sons, John and Clyde; and daughters, Erta, Edna, and Mildred. John was an operator for the railroad, and Clyde was a salesman in a drugstore. Contributing	None
214	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage with a composition shingle roof. Vinyl siding exterior. The original home was demolished. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
215	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Elmo Tross; his wife, Louise; sons, Elmo, Leroy, Bruce, John, and Harry. Mr. Tross was a foreman for Excelsior Manufacturing. Elmo was a laborer at the Excelsior plant. Contributing	None
300	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Asbestos shingle exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by Joe. C. Judkins; his wife, Georgia; sons, Linwood, Tharan, and Joseph; and daughter, Geneva. Joe was employed as a carpenter. By 1930, the family was still residing in the home; at this point they owned the home. Contributing	None
301	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage with a composition shingle roof. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
302	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by Jothrie Harrell; his wife, Sarah; and son, Joseph. Joseph was a truck driver for a cleaning firm. Contributing	None
303	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage with a composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
304	Ca. After 1950	Two-story multi-family dwelling. No notable style, modern duplex with side by side dwellings. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
305	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by R.J. Tildwell, and his wife, Maude. He was a real estate agent. Also in the home were sons, Alex and Bruce. Contributing	None
307	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Asbestos Shingle siding. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
308	Ca. July 1920 – July 1926	Two-story single family home. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Asbestos shingle exterior. In 1930, the home was owned and occupied by John Taylor; his wife, Mary; daughter Dorothy; sons, Henry, Calvin and John; and lodgers, Martha Benton and Eugene Walls. Mr. Taylor was a carpenter, and Eugene was a policeman for the city. Contributing	None
309	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
310	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
311	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered in standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by Annie Carroll. Also in the home was a daughter, Rose; a laborer in the knitting mill; sons, Claude, a laborer in the knitting mill; Loyd, a foreman at the lumber mill; a daughter-in-law Elizabeth; and granddaughter, Jessie. Contributing	None
312	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	One-and-one-half story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable roof covered composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. Contributing	None
313	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by L. William Whitley and his wife, Florine. He was a carpenter. Also renting the home was W. R. Reynolds; his wife, Daisy; and daughters, Pauline and Willie M. Mr. Reynolds was a laborer at the candy factory. Contributing	shed/garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
314	Ca. May. 1930 - July 1949	One-story religious facility. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. Included on church grounds is a small ranch style home. Contributing	316 York St. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
315	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by L. W. Gilbert; his wife, Ida; and daughter, Lillian. Mr. Gilbert was the proprietor of a barber shop and Mrs. Gilbert and Lillian were seamstresses at the mattress factory. Contributing	None
317	Ca. Mar. 1914 - May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by W.H. Taylor; his wife, Etta; sons, Marion, Harvy, and Claude; daughters, Mary, and Avis Johnson; son-in-law Willie; and granddaughter, Avis. Mr. Taylor was a watchman at a factory. Marian was a shipping clerk for wholesale grocery. Harvy was a laborer for the electrical house. Willie was a lineman for the telephone company. Contributing	None
319	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer and vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by W.J. Duke; his wife, Lena; sons, John, William, and Joseph; daughters, Effie and Haze; and a lodger, Bennie Griggs. Mr. Duke was a laborer at the peanut factory. John was an elevator boy at the bank and Bennie was a machinist at the peanut factory. Contributing	None
320	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a composition shingle roof. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
321	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by John Hampton; his wife, Cora; son, John R.; father, Joseph; and mother, Margaret. Mr. Hampton was an insurance agent. John R. was a mechanic at a garage. Contributing	Shed/Garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
322	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a composition shingle roof. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
323	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Wood clapboard exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Duke Ellis; his wife, Alma; sons, Gaskin and Truitt; and daughters, Margaret, Gracie, and Melanie. Duke was a machine operator. Gaskin was a laborer at the peanut factory. Margaret and Gracie were candy wrappers at the candy factory. Contributing	None
324	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented to Clyde John Burton; his wife, Edna; sons, Clyde and Robert; daughters, Edna and Flossie; father-in-law, Rufus Lilly; lodgers, Nelle Bradshaw, and Clarence Bradshaw. Mr. Burton was a machinist at the peanut factory. Rufus was a logger. Nelle sorted peanuts at the peanut factory. Clarence was a sheet metal worker in a machine shop. Contributing	None
325	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by John Draper; his wife, Elma; son, Clyde; daughters, Daisy and Helen; lodgers, Harvey, Bernice, and Winter Babb. John was a chauffeur. Harvey was a carpenter. Bernice and Winter were laborers at the knitting mill. Contributing	None
326	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a complex gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Linwood Brett; his wife, Ruth; daughters, Mildred, Virginia, and Frances; and lodgers, Thomas Nixon and Emery Tidwell. Linwood was an electrician, Thomas an operator at the hosiery mill, and Emery a truck driver for laundry. Contributing	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
327	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by E. A. Perry; his wife, Mary; and daughter, Virginia. Mr. Perry was a policeman for the city. Mary was born in Ireland and immigrated in 1892. She was naturalized in 1904. Contributing	None
328	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Eugene Pope; his wife, Bertha; son, Edward; and in laws, L. Henry and Mary Judkins. Mr. Pope was a machinist in the peanut factory. Henry was a carpenter. Contributing	Shed/Garage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC
329	Ca. July 1908 - Mar. 1910	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was rented by J. C. Johnson; his wife, Ella; stepson, Robert Brock; and stepdaughters, Annie and Virgie Brock. J. C. was a machinist in the buggy factory. Robert was a mechanic at a garage, and Annie was a saleswoman in a dry goods store. Contributing	None
400	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a complex gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. Contributing	None
401	Ca. Mar. 1914 – May 1920	Two-story single family dwelling. Vernacular style with a complex gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1920, the home was owned and occupied by Mills Johnson; his wife, Martha; sons, Johnny, Harvey, and Chester; daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Beulah. Mills was a proprietor of a grocery store at which both Johnny and Harvey were employed as salesman. Contributing	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
402	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
404	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a composition shingle roof. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
405	Ca. Sept. 1926 – Apr. 1930	Two-story single family dwelling. American Foursquare style with a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by Eldridge Shaw; his wife, Minnie; daughter, Virginia; and sons, William, Baxter, and Bernard. Eldridge was an officer with the Salvation Army. Contributing	None
406	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a composition shingle roof. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
407	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a standing-seam metal roof. Vinyl siding exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
408	Ca. Aug. 1926 - July 1949	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. Contributing	None
409	Ca. Aug. 1926 - July 1949	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable roof covered with composition shingle. Vinyl siding exterior. In 1930, the home was rented by J. Wilbur Richards; his wife, Lottie; and son, James. Wilbur was a sheet metal worker at a machine shop. Contributing	None
410	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
411	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable composition shingle roof. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
412	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a gable composition shingle roof. Brick veneer exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Street: York (Continued)			
House #	Year Built	Description	Additional Building
413	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Vernacular gable-front cottage style with a gable composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None
414	Ca. After 1950	One-story single family dwelling. Ranch style with a gable composition shingle roof. Asbestos shingle exterior. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NC	None

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Statement of Significance

The Hall Place Historic District is significant because of its architectural integrity, and its association with early local development in the history of Suffolk. The physical property that now supports the many distinctive homes of Hall Place was created on April 5, 1909, before the incorporation of the City of Suffolk. Hall Realty Company and Southside Land Corporation combined the farm land from the Joseph P. Hall estate with unused land, roughed in streets, and divided it into the parcels of a presumably speculative development. The residential area contains dwellings built by professionals, entrepreneurs, and local industry upper management during the early twentieth century. Hall Place meets Criterion C, for its extant twentieth century architecture, and Criterion A, as the first planned neighborhood of Suffolk. A neighborhood platted around an oval on the property of Joseph P. Hall in 1908. The period of significance includes the Joseph P. Hall residence, built ca. 1830 but moved to the head of the oval as the first house in the community in 1908, and extends from 1908 through 1950, when non-historic residential infill began. Because of the move of "the first house on the block" the nomination is also eligible under Criterion Consideration B.

Historical Background

Henry Riddick and The Civil War

Hall Place developed in several phases – first the land served as a farm with cultivated fields; then it served as a Civil War encampment; next the land experienced a speculative development boom; then began to deteriorate; and finally it is currently experiencing a resurgence. The first home built on what is now the Hall Place Historic District was that built ca. 1830 and belonged to Henry Riddick. Sometime shortly after the Civil War, the house became home to Joseph P. Hall and family. The home faced the southern end of Main Street, and was just across the Norfolk and Western railroad tracks from the main downtown area. The original Norfolk and Western passenger station, which later became a freight and cargo depot, was directly across the tracks from the home. The lane leading from the front gate became known as Riddick Street, which is now South Main Street. The street was originally named for the owners of the home at the time, Henry and Mary Brewer Riddick. It is not known whether the home was built by the Riddick's or how long they lived there. Henry Riddick died in 1875, while his wife had passed away in 1871. Born near Sunbury, North Carolina, Henry Riddick came to Suffolk as a very young man to seek his fortune. Henry was engaged in the mercantile business. By 1825 he was operating the Lafayette Hotel, a large, three story brick building, located at 150 North Main Street. According to Filmore Norfleet's Suffolk in Virginia (based on Reminiscences of Suffolk by James Andrew Riddick, brother of Henry), Henry and his in-laws had an enclave of homes and businesses at the upper end of Main Street.

Henry Riddick was known as a "staunch and fiery Confederate," when the Civil War started. When the Union Army took Suffolk on May 12, 1862, the Riddick home became known as the "Secesh" (Secessionist) House. This was one of the few privately owned homes that were shown on a map of Suffolk drawn by a Union soldier in 1863. The map drawn just prior to the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863, by Captain E. A. Curtis depicts the "Secesh" house. Captain Curtis was a member of the 112th New York Volunteer Infantry of the US Army. At the time that Captain Curtis drew his map, which is preserved at

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Riddick's Folly (home to one of Henry's many family members), located in Downtown Suffolk, the 7th Wisconsin Battery was located directly behind the "Secesh" house on what is today roughly the 300 block of South Main and Cedar Streets in Hall Place.

Another map of the siege of Suffolk, VA, 1863, created by Orrin Sweet Allen (1826-1902) also includes the home at the southern end of Main Street, and further identifies numerous Federal troops occupying the back half of the property, which today is the middle of the Hall Place Neighborhood. The Orrin Sweet Allen papers from 1862-1865 are owned and occupied by the Virginia Historical Society.

While the use of Henry Riddick's land, by the Union army, may be seen as coincidental, of note, is that during the Civil War, Riddick's Folly (within 1 mile of Hall Place and the home of one of Henry Riddick's relatives) became a Federal command post. Riddick's Folly served as the headquarters for Union General John J. Peck from May, 1862, until July, 1863, as he coordinated the efforts of an enormous Union force. Much of the Federal effort was devoted to fortifying the town against an anticipated Confederate attack, which occurred between April 11 and May 4, 1863. The troops camped on the property were among the closest to the command post, only a 20 minute walk and no more than 5 minutes by horse.

Joseph P. Hall

The Riddicks sold or transferred ownership of the house, and surrounding land to Joseph Patton Hall. Suffolk land records from 1871 show that a "Jos. P. Hall" was residing on the property now known as the Hall Place Historic District in that year. The exact year of the transfer of the property from Henry Riddick to Joseph Hall is unknown. In 1837, Joseph Hall started a new business. As the city of Suffolk was recovering from a fire that destroyed Suffolk's Old Town almost completely (from which only five wood frame residences survived and remain today), Joseph Hall opened his first drug store in the northern end of town. Sometime before the Civil War, Mr. Hall moved his store to the first block of West Washington Street, where the store remained, until its closing in 2005. The store always offered patent medicines as well as prescription ones. In the early years, Joseph P. Hall's drug store offered glassware, crockery, paints, and oils. When Mr. Hall passed away in 1889, the store was taken over by his son, Joseph P. Hall, Jr., who continued to reside in the family residence located at the northern end of what would become the Hall Place Historic District.² The home was moved from its original location, one block south to its current location on the corner of Johnson Avenue and Cedar Street in the fall of 1908.³

Suffolk and the Development of Hall Place

Rail transportation contributed to the evolution of Suffolk. As a gateway to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Suffolk became a major rail interchange, served at one time or another by many of Virginia's railroads. The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad split the old city of Suffolk in 1832, crossing what is today North Main Street at the Historic Train Depot. The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad (later known as Norfolk and Western Railroad⁴) built through Suffolk at the southern end of town in 1859.

After the Civil War and into the early twentieth Century, Suffolk experienced unprecedented growth, due mainly to the arrival of the railroads. The new addition to the rail lines connected Suffolk to North Carolina

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and breathed new life into Suffolk's lumber industry. The industry had almost disappeared immediately following the Civil War due to the depletion of timber. Instead of being the primary resource for lumber for the south, Suffolk was becoming the processing and shipping center for the industry. By the turn of the twentieth century there were roughly seventy freight trains passing through Suffolk daily. Many of the original Hall Place Historic District residents were employees of the lumber industry and, also, the railroad which passed through town on the northern edge of the neighborhood.

Although platted in 1908 and officially recorded in 1909, Hall Place began its major development following the close of World War I. Residential and commercial communities all across America began to develop at an increasing rate, requiring vast amounts of additional housing. The lumber industry remained prominent in Suffolk until the turn of the twentieth Century. At this time, industrial activities began to expand to include agricultural goods. No crop had a bigger economic impact on Suffolk than the peanut. Peanuts emerged around 1870 as the county's principal agricultural product, and many business were established in Suffolk to sort and process the local crop. In 1913, a peanut factory moved from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to Suffolk, which was undertaken so that the factory would be close to the peanut plantations that supplied the industry (a small business known as Planter's Nut and Chocolate Factory). The factory was owned and occupied by Amedeo Obici and Mario Peruzzi, both of Italian descent. In 1916 Mr. Obici sponsored a contest to develop a "mascot" for the company. The winning drawing of that contest was a peanut man. It was nothing more than a stick drawing, but the prize went to twelve year old Antonio Gentile, who was residing with his family in their home at 201 South Main Street, located in the heart of the Hall Place Historic District. Their home was actually one of the earliest homes built in the neighborhood. By 1930, Suffolk was the largest peanut trading center in the United States, employing vast numbers of local residents in its factories.⁷ Of the homes listed on the 1930 United States census, 24.7% had occupants who worked for a peanut factory.

Although peanuts were the major income producer for southern Virginia and Suffolk, Suffolk enjoyed a diversified economy. A promotional brochure declared, "No other town in the South can boast greater variety of thriving industries, and but few towns ten times the size can claim as many." Fertilizer and feed mills, saw mills, meat packing plants, agricultural machinery factories, casket and furniture makers, hosiery and knitting mills, fruit and vegetable processors, and other plants dedicated to the production of building materials, and clothing are only some of the business concerns. A breakdown of the employers of home occupants listed on the 1930 United States census, for Hall Place, reveals: 3.2% worked in lumber; 4.3% for the railroad; 5.9% for the hosiery mill; 8% for the government (local, state, or federal); and 9.1% for one of the utilities: oil, electric, or telephone. Along with the economy and population growth many service-related businesses emerged to serve the local population, which covers the remaining 44.8% of the occupants listed on the 1930 census, for Hall Place. This list includes: clothiers, milliners, grocers, barbers, bankers, tailors, undertakers, and many other businesses serving the personal needs of the populace.

As a result of this economic prosperity, Suffolk was incorporated as a city in 1910. The demand for housing for the expanding middle and working class also grew.⁵ A sampling of the 1910 census records show that the residential population of Suffolk was segregated with the Norfolk and Western Railroad track serving as the dividing line between the white and African American neighborhoods. The white population lived to the north of the railroad tracks.⁶ Hall Place is one of the first planned neighborhoods south of the railroad

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tracks that were restricted to white property owners until the Civil Rights Act of 1968 gave African Americans the power to oppose racial prejudice by both the real estate community and the City of Suffolk in their deeds, and allowed them to purchase homes in areas from which they had been previously restricted.

The Present and Future of Hall Place

The 1980s and the early 1990s many of the homes in Hall Place fell into disrepair. With growth of Suffolk suburbs and the decline of the city center, the families that inherited these homes, many of which were already in need of major upgrades, sold them off. As those newer and more fashionable subdivisions were built farther from the city center, affluent white residents moved out of the older neighborhoods, where many of the large historic houses were divided into multiple family dwellings. Consequently, Hall Place lost many of its middle-class inner-city residents, the area became more transient, and property values began to fall.⁸ Working-class residents, both renter and owners, took the place of middle-class, changing the neighborhood's makeup. This trend was not limited to Hall Place. Many of Suffolk's older neighborhoods began to suffer from the development of the suburbs.

Beginning in 1996, the City of Suffolk's Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SRHA) began to receive funds from the 1949 Federal Housing Act, an effort to rehabilitate neighborhoods. In order to protect city neighborhoods, the city began to organize and categorize its historic structures. The city instituted preservation planning into its comprehensive plan and set up a Certified Local Government program. Many of the city's residents in other older neighborhoods were delighted by the idea of receiving preservation related incentives, and so they accepted the restrictions on renovations and rehabilitation, which continued through 2004. However, the residents of the Hall Place neighborhood feared that a historical designation would put undue financial burdens on homeowners. Further, they feared that historical designation would increase the price of real estate to an amount that is no longer affordable. In 1998, the City of Suffolk adopted the 2018 Comprehensive Plan, which included the Hall Place Neighborhood Initiatives Plan. Subsequently, the Suffolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (SRHA), at the request of City Council, designated Hall Place as a Conservation Neighborhood. To that end, several of the neighborhood residents (in conjunction with city officials and SRHA) began a planning process that spanned almost four years, to develop the Hall Place Conservation Plan. City Council designated the Hall Place neighborhood as a conservation area as designated by Code of Virginia 36-48.1. The Hall Place Conservation Plan was adopted in September, 2002. Its aim was provide for land use that was consistent with the City of Suffolk's 2018 Comprehensive Plan prepared by the City of Suffolk's Planning Department. With the assistance of Urban Design Associates, the residents involved in the planning process prioritized ten initiatives they wished to see take place in the community.

Conservation plans or districts established by other cities in the Commonwealth, frequently focus objectives and initiatives aimed at rehabilitation and renovation to existing houses. However, the Hall Place Conservation Plan was aimed at creating a new entrance park at South Main Street, Cedar Avenue, and Hall Avenue; improving Hall Avenue streetscape – sidewalks, planting strip, and street trees; realigning Caroline/Saratoga/Hall Avenue intersection to route through-traffic onto Hall Avenue; routing local traffic onto the Main Street Overpass or into the neighborhood via Fayette Street; and revitalize Morgan Street

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area. Also there were other alternatives considered: (a) residential infill and (b) industrial; new landscaping and bleachers at Peanut Park; redesign Planters Park and surround with new houses (“eyes on the street”); close South Main Street at Earl Court to reduce neighborhood cut-through traffic; introduce Traffic Calming Devices on South Main, Cedar and York Streets; and undertake a Targeted Acquisition Program for problem properties.⁹ While the city’s comprehensive plan was created to revitalize neighborhoods in the vicinity of downtown, it did not utilize a comprehensive plan for preserving the Hall Place neighborhood thru National Register listing, tax credits and other accompanying incentive programs.

Beginning in 2002, the Hall Place neighborhood experienced an interest in historic home rehabilitation. This has spurred a resurgence of the community, which continues. Over the past 5 years, many of the homes have been converted back to single family dwellings, and many rentals are once again owner-occupied dwellings. A significant number of professional middle-class property owners, including two that prepared this nomination, have returned to the neighborhood, restoring many of the historic dwellings to their original appearance.

Endnotes

¹ The Suffolk –Nansemond Historical Society. *The Quiet Regiment*. SNHS. 1990.

^{2and3} Suffolk Nansemond Historical Society. Brochure. Volume 10 Issue 1. February 2001.

⁴ Trieschmann, L.V., Kristie Baynard, and Robin J. Wiedlich. “Suffolk Historic District (Second Boundary Increase)” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2002. 8.33

⁵ Turco, Ellen. “Suffolk Historic District (Third Boundary Increase).” National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form. 2004. 8.30

⁶ Trieschmann, L.V., Kristie Baynard, and Robin J. Wiedlich. “Suffolk Historic District (Second Boundary Increase)” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2002. 8.31

⁷ Turco, Ellen. “Suffolk Historic District (Third Boundary Increase).” National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form. 2004. 8.31

⁸ City of Suffolk, Real Estate Assessment Sales History, Various Properties, 1990-2003

⁹ Urban Design Associates. Hall Place Neighborhood Initiatives Plan.

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Geographical Data**UTM Continuation**

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>18</u>	<u>358583</u>	<u>4065319</u>	6	<u>18</u>	<u>358535</u>	<u>4065336</u>	7	<u>18</u>	<u>358520</u>	<u>4065378</u>
9	<u>18</u>	<u>358460</u>	<u>4065418</u>	10	<u>18</u>	<u>358393</u>	<u>4065343</u>	11	<u>18</u>	<u>358390</u>	<u>4065333</u>
								12	<u>18</u>	<u>358307</u>	<u>4065278</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The Hall Place Historic District contains the parcels on the west side of York Street continuing in a Northeastern direction along the eastern edge of the Carolina Road overpass to 50 feet south of Hall Avenue where it turn more easterly following the northern property line of 191 S. Main St. [34G24(2)C*4] to the intersection of the western property line of 187 S. Main St. [34G24(2)C*5] then 50 feet to the north to Hall Avenue. It then follows Hall Avenue in a northeast direction to the western edge of Cedar Street, where it turns southward down Cedar Street to Johnson Avenue. It follows the southern edge of Johnson Avenue approximately 140 feet eastward to the rear property line of 34G24(1)D*8. It then follows the rear property line of 34G24(1) block D and H to the southern property line of 34G27(3)O*20. It then turns westward following the southern most property lines of 34G27(3)O*17*18; 34G27(3)N*9*10; 34G27(3)N*1; and 34G23(3)L*8. At the southwest edge of 34G23(3)L*8 the boundary turns northward and follows the western property lines of 34G23(3) blocks L, E, and S to 34G23(3)S*17. At the northwest edge of 34G23(3)S*17 The boundary turns northeast and follows along the City of Suffolk owned property that makes up the Main Street/Carolina Avenue overpass extending to the rear of 34G24(2)C*1*1A, where it then follows the rear property lines of 34G24(2)C*2; 34G24(2)C*3 to 50 feet south of Hall Avenue. Refer to enclosed maps delineating boundary as described in red.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated district are those as set forth in the original 1908 plat of the Hall Place neighborhood, as found in Old Nansemond County Deed Book 66 page 516 or plat book A page 27. While the original plat includes Park Ave, and properties west of Park Avenue, in the late 1970s the City of Suffolk extended North Main Street and connected it what is now Carolina Avenue, formerly Park Avenue. During that process a majority of the homes were destroyed. The properties on the western side of Park Avenue were developed primarily after the period of significance and due to their separation from the core neighborhood by the Carolina Avenue overpass were excluded from inclusion. Also excluded from the proposed boundaries were properties on the very south eastern edge of the original neighborhood, these properties belonged to a different neighborhood during the period of significance. Lots 1 through 16, and 21 thru 34 of 34G27*3 block O were purchased and subdivided during the 1950s to include three new streets. They too were developed after the period of significance and were excluded from inclusion.

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Photographs: All digital photos were taken during the month of May in 2007 by Tara M. Stainback. Below is the photo ID number and a brief description.

#133-5244-HPHD0624: Looking east at 210 York Street.

#133-5244-HPHD0625: Looking southeast at 314 and 316 South Main Street.

#133-5244-HPHD0626: Looking west/southwest at 343 Cedar Street

#133-5244-HPHD0627: Looking north/northwest at 325, 323, and 321 Cedar Street

#133-5244-HPHD0628: Looking west/southwest at 201 Cedar Street

#133-5244-HPHD0629: Looking southeast at 202, 204 and 206 South Main Street

#133-5244-HPHD0630: Looking east at 206 South Main Street

#133-5244-HPHD0631: Looking east/southeast at 312 Cedar Street

#133-5244-HPHD0632: Looking west on 403 South Main Street

#133-5244-HPHD0633: Looking west on 311 South Main Street

#133-5244-HPHD0634: Looking east on 310 South Main Street.

#133-5244-HPHD0635: Looking west on 197 South Main Street

#133-5244-HPHD0636: Looking west/northwest on 189 South Main Street

#133-5244-HPHD0637: Looking south at the entrance off of Hall Avenue, South Main Street on the right, Cedar Street on the left side of the sign.

#133-5244-HPHD0638: Looking east at 212 South Main Street